

### IN THE DRAWING

Please amend the Fig. 4 as the attached amended copy. In the amendment of the figure, the elements of 40 and 41 are indicated. This is pointed by Examiner in the office action. No other portion is  
5 amended. Thereby, no new matter is added.

## **REMARKS**

Very thanks for Examination's suggestion and thanks for finding some citations about the present invention, thereby, the applicant may know more information about the invention. This case has been  
5 carefully reviewed and analyzed in view of the office action. All details of the reference prior arts are fully considered and compared with the present invention.

### **ABOUT THE REJECTION OF DRAWINGS**

10 The Fig. 4 is amended as the attached amended copy. In the amendment of the figure, the elements of 40 and 41 are indicated. This is pointed by Examiner in the office action. No other portion is amended. No new matter is added.

### **ABOUT CLAIM REJECTION OF 35USC103**

15 Indeed the citations disclose some features of the present invention, and the applicant agrees with these viewpoints, however applicant discovers that some main features of the present invention are not disclosed in the citation which can form the novelty and  
20 inventive step of the present invention.

To illustrate the novelty of the present invention and overcome the objection from the citations, the applicant decides to Please cancel Claims 1 to 6, without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter thereof, and add new claims 7, 8 and 9.

25 The added new claim 7 is based on the original claim 1 and the features in Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the present invention.

The added new claim 8 has the feature illustrated in Figs. 1 and 6. The added new claim 9 has the feature illustrated in Figs. 2.

The relation of the new claims with respect to the original claims are shown in the following.

5            Claim 7. (New) ~~4=~~ A ceiling fan blade 10 of lifting type adapted to be mounted on a lifting mechanism 30 of a ceiling fan motor 20; wherein the ceiling fan blade is defined at an upper side of a wind-receiving surface 11 in parallel to radial direction with a front wind-receiving surface 111 which forms  
10            an tangent angle with respect to horizontal line, next to the front wind-receiving surface 111 sequentially formed with a wavy wind guide surface 112 and a rear wind-receiving surface 113, the rear wind-receiving surface 113 forming a tangent angle with respect to the horizontal line, the tangent  
15            angle of the rear wind-receiving surface 113 being greater than that of the front wind-receiving surface 111;~~=~~

wherein a projection of the ceiling fan blade is formed as an oblong shape with two long sides which are approximately parallel and two short sides;

20            wherein and any cross section of the ceiling fan blade parallel to the long sides has an S shape;

wherein the front wind-receiving surface, wavy wind guide surface 112, and rear wind-receiving surface 113 are arranged along the long sides; and the tangent angle of the  
25            rear-wind-receiving surface 113 is greater than that of the front wind-receiving surface 111.

~~2. The ceiling fan blade of lifting type as claimed in claim 1, wherein the front and the rear wind receiving surfaces 111, 112 are are shaped.~~

~~3. The ceiling fan blade of lifting type as claimed in claim 1, wherein the front and the rear wind receiving surfaces 111, 112 are flat formed.~~

~~4. The ceiling fan blade of lifting type as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ceiling fan blade 10 is formed at the outer edge with outer are portion, with which to push air outward during rotation of the ceiling fan blade 10, and enable the ceiling fan blade to produce more wind.~~

~~5. The ceiling fan blade of lifting type as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ceiling fan blade 10 is formed at the inner edge with an inner are portion, between the inner are portion and the outer are portion is formed a wavy wind guide surface, so as to improve the wind guide effect and produce more wind.~~

~~6. The ceiling fan blade of lifting type as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ceiling fan blade is formed at the inner edge with an inner are portion which is able to push the air outward, so as to produce more wind.~~

Claim 8. (New) The ceiling fan blade as claimed in claim 7, wherein any cross section of blade parallel to the short sides has an S shape.

Claim 9. (New) The ceiling fan blade as claimed in claim 7, wherein any cross section of the front wind receiving surface of the blade parallel to the short sides has a single arc shape.

(A) The relation of the added parts with respect to the original specification:

(1) In New claim 7, the added feature of the claim 7 is: "wherein a

projection of the ceiling fan blade is formed as an oblong shape with two parallel long sides and two parallel short sides;

wherein and any cross section of the ceiling fan blade parallel to the long sides has an S shape;

5 wherein the front wind-receiving surface, wavy wind guide surface 112, and rear wind-receiving surface 113 are arranged along the long sides; and the tangent angle of the rear-wind-receiving surface 113 is greater than that of the front wind-receiving surface 111.”

10 These feature can be seen in Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.

(2) In New Claim 8. “any cross section of blade parallel to the short sides has an S shape. This feature”

15 These feature is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 6.

(3) In new claim 9, “any cross section of the front wind receiving surface of the blade parallel to the short sides has a single arc shape.”,

20

This feature can be seen in Fig. 2.

### **(B) Discussion about the novelty of the present invention**

(1) The novel claim 7 has the following features

25 “wherein a projection of the ceiling fan blade is formed as an oblong shape with two parallel long sides and two parallel short sides;

wherein and any cross section of the ceiling fan blade parallel to

the long sides has an S shape;”

There are four citations cited in the office action, which are USP4776761, USP108086, USP5575624 and USP2004/0009070,

The blade of the citations USP4776761, USP108086, and  
5 USP2004/0009070 has no feature of an oblong shape as the blade is projected to a surface and moreover they have no two long parallel sides. In fact, each blade of these citations has a non-parallel long sides which are expanded from the inner side to the outer side, as those illustrated the prior art fan blades.

10 Only the citation USP5575624 has an oblong shape as the blade is projected to a surface, this can be illustrated in Fig. 3 of the citation ‘624, but in the claim 7 of the present invention, “any cross section of the ceiling fan blade parallel to the long sides has an S shape;” However in the citation ‘624, the two parallel long sides of the blade  
15 are straight. It can see form Fig. 3 of the citation ‘624.

In Fig. 4 of the citation ‘624, an S shape side is illustrated, but it is **at the short side, instead of at the long sides.**

(2) Another novel feature of claim 8 is: “the tangent angle of the rear-wind-receiving surface 113 is greater than that of the front  
20 wind-receiving surface 111.”

However from the discussion of the item (1), no citation has the feature of two parallel S shape long sides, and thus it is impossible that the “tangent angle of the rear-wind-receiving surface 113 is greater than that of the front wind-receiving surface 111.” This is  
25 because no citation has the feature of “the front wind-receiving surface, wavy wind guide surface 112, and rear wind-receiving surface 113 are arranged along the long sides; and the three surfaces 111, 112 and 113 are formed as an S shape.”

For the four citations, USP4776761, USP108086, USP5575624, the long sides are straight. Only the citation US 2004/0009070 has cambered long sides, but the two long sides are not parallel and is not S shape. The two parallel sides of the citation US 2004/0009070  
5 can a single cambered shape instead of S shape.

Thus no citation has the feature of ““the tangent angle of the rear-wind-receiving surface 113 is greater than that of the front wind-receiving surface 111. ”””

10 (3) From Bernoulli's theory, it is know that path of S shape is long so that the air flow through the path will has a smaller pressure so that air can be pushed out. Similarly, the tangent angle of the rear wind receiving surface greater than that of the front wind receiving surface will make the path in the rear wind receiving surface is longer than  
15 that of the front wind receiving surface. Thus, air in the inner side can be effectively pushed out. Thereby the blades of the present invention have preferred effect than the prior art one.

(4) For the combinations of the citations

20 From above discussion, it is known that the combination of all the four citations still have no the features disclosed in the item (1) and (2).

## (5) RESULT

25 Since in above discussion, it is apparent that no prior art has the features of the present invention, especially in new claim 7. Furthermore, as we know that no other prior art has features of the

present invention. Thus, the present invention is novel and inventive.

If there is any error in the specification, or claims, applicant requests and authorizes Examiner to amend the claims, specification and drawings of the present invention so that they can match the requirement of U. S. Patent. Attentions of Examiner to this matter are greatly appreciated.

It is now believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed in condition for allowance, and such action is respectively requested.

Respectfully submitted.

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## Annotated Marked-up Drawings

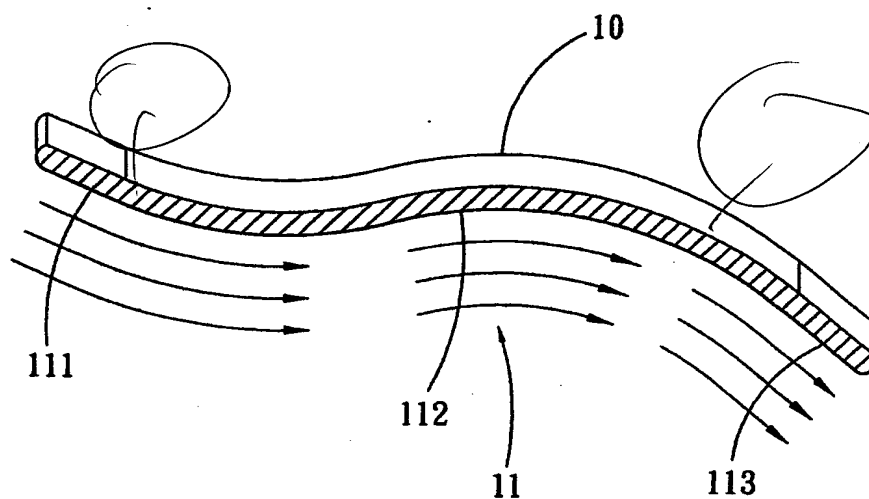


FIG. 4